

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF
Public Instruction
STATE OF FLORIDA,
FOR THE YEAR
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.

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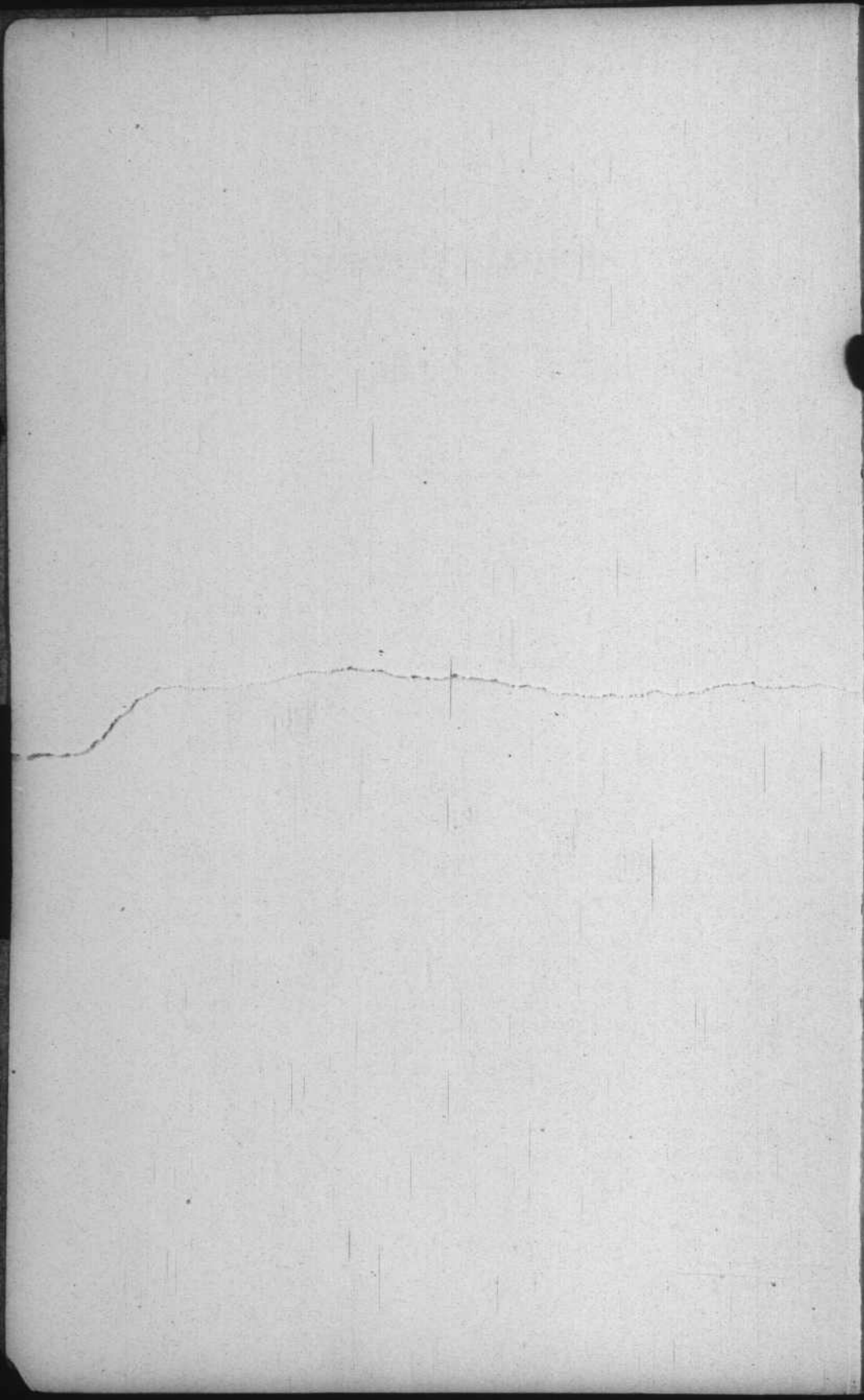
ANNUAL REPORT

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Superintendent of Public Instruction,

FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR

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OFFICE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 31st, 1889.

To His Excellency Francis P. Fleming, Governor of Florida :

SIR—In obedience to the requirements of the law, I have the honor and pleasure to submit my report of the work of the Department of Education for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1889.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. RUSSELL,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT.

The continued interest, progress, and improvement, in the system of public instruction throughout the entire State is exceedingly gratifying and of brilliant promise for the future; indeed, it may be said that no other interest has a greater hold upon the appreciation of the people, nor are they less enthusiastic notwithstanding the rapid and almost phenomenal growth of the system, supplying the needs of the State in nearly every neighborhood, the effort is to increase the facilities, adopt the new and approved methods of imparting instruction, and making the school room really attractive, and winsome to the pupils.

Building new school houses still continues in most counties; these are erected with strict regard to light and ventilation and the health and comfort of the children, while nearly all school houses are being supplied with improved furniture, the purchase of which the school years 1887-1888, and 1888-1889, has far surpassed any preceding year.

THE NEW LAW.

The new school law passed into force with far less friction than could have been expected; since the organization of the system was changed in many particulars, the machinery is far less cumbersome, much simplified, and less expensive to the school fund; the schools of the entire State moved off with great smoothness, and the large correspondence, resulting naturally upon such a change, clearly evidences the very decided approval of county school officers and people; of course there are some disposed to find fault, but they are comparatively few, and in most cases were among those who found fault with the old law.

SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Some towns, villiages and school neighborhoods have availed themselves of the constitutional provision, and for which the law has provided, and have been upon petition erected into special school districts and have by vote levied the special tax provided for, and are building finer school houses and supplying better facilities, apparatus, etc. This does not remove them either from the control of, or the benefit received from, the public school system of the State, the special district, the special tax being supplemental to the general fund and support of such schools; of course the law applies only upon the petition of the people, those who pay a tax upon real or personal property.

HARVEST.

The school interests of the State are really now in the condition of the prudent and thrifty farmer's crops; the soil has been thoroughly prepared, the seed have been carefully and properly sown, the germs have sprung, so that to protect, guard, and direct, and the whole State must reap and gather a harvest for the grand future coming to it, of men and women, citizens better prepared and qualified for the questions of the future and its duties and responsibilities, and discharge them with honor and blessing.

INCREASE OF THE SCHOOLS.

The increase of the public schools had been so great each succeeding year during the five years previous to this that it was not expected there would be still an increase, or that the counties were supplied with such a number of schools as that there was no reason why every child in the State of school age could not avail itself of the privileges of the school with at most a slight inconvenience in the length of walk in going to the school and returning.

Yet the increase reported by the County Superintendents for 1888-1889 is 49 schools.

The whole number of schools being	2,289
The number of white schools	1,691
The number of negro schools	598
Total number of youths of school age	113,647
Total number of white youths of school age	60,782
Total number of negro youths of school age	52,865
Total enrollment of youths on school register	86,390
Total enrollment of white youths on school register	53,608
Total enrollment of negro youths on school register	32,782
Average daily attendance	63,652
Whole number of teachers employed	2,413
Whole number of white teachers	1,718
Whole number of negro teachers	694

More detailed statistical information may be had by reference to tables at the close of the report.

The difference in the number of schools for the white youth and the negro, as well as in the number of negro teachers is accounted for in the fact that the negroes have to a large extent left the rural districts and farms and are congregated in and around the cities, towns and villages, and in the fact also that in several of the counties there are not enough of them to make more than one school, and in two or three counties no school at all, and in the cities and towns they are gathered into large schools with several teachers, while the whites are occupying the rural districts scattered all over the county and require many schools, though small in number of pupils.

HOW SUPPORTED.

For the year there was raised upon the county tax by the various counties and expended for the maintenance of the public schools	\$363,490.00
There was also from the constitutional tax of one mill	76,000.00
And from the interest upon the common school fund	37,000.00
Making a total of expenditure for schools of	<u>\$476,490.00</u>

Making the cost per capita of education of the youth of school age \$4.10+ and the cost of those enrolled upon the school registers per capita \$5.50+ it will be seen in the foregoing that the people of Florida are nobly doing their own work in the education of their children, with the exception of the \$37,000 accruing from the proceeds of lands, the property of the schools.

THE SCHOOLS AS TO POPULATION.

Taking the present number of schools, viz: 2,289, and placing the population of the State at 400,000 (the semi-decennial census of 1885 gave it at 338,406), and Florida has a public school whose door is open without let or hindrance to every child of the school age, to every 174+ of her population, old and young, white and negro; no other State or country can make such a showing as to the number of schools and population.

The system is simple, efficient and easy of administration. The county officers, though many of them are not professional teachers, are earnest, excellent business men, heartily in accord with the great work of popular education, and are diligent and jealous of all the benefits belonging to or imparted by the schools. The people are enthused and deeply interested, and are heartily co-operating in the work; almost complete harmony prevails, while the leading demand is, help us to improve still.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

Our present plan is to organize and operate one high school in each county in the State, and if needed, as the county shall grow populous and wealthy, more, to be located at the county site; this is provided for in the law, or some more eligible, central place where health and surroundings are desirable; these high schools while serving the locality or district in which they are located, as the common graded school of the district are to be open to any and every youth who may advance to the grade necessary upon entering the high school course in their own local school, free of any charge whatever except for books and school necessities. These high schools are designed to fit the pupil for business life, or prepare them for entrance into the colleges of the State or elsewhere, and it is expected that the people living near these schools will arrange for boarding these pupils from other parts of their counties at as low a rate as possible.

These schools have been already opened and successfully operated in several of the more progressive counties and are the admiration of the people, and are doing an excellent work; doubtless, it will not be long before every county in the State will enjoy the privilege of one or more of these valuable features of the school system of Florida.

GRADES IN THE SCHOOLS.

The courses of study in the graded school are so arranged as to embrace the entire study in eight years, the grades being in number eight, beginning with the primary work and completing the Arithmetic, U. S. History, Political and Physical Geography, and English Grammar. The pupil entering when six years of age, will thus have taken the full course of the common school, and pass out at the age of fourteen years. If the parents of the

pupil desire him to take the high school course he enters, and the course in that requires four years, and the pupil is through at the age of eighteen years. This relieves the State's system of public instruction of that charge of over-work for the pupil or of cramming the mind to the injury of both it and the body, and the pupil will leave the grammar school at a very suitable age to learn any one of the mechanic trades, or the high school at an appropriate age to enter and acquire a business knowledge, or go to college for preparation for one of the learned professions if desired. The law enacted at the session of the Legislature of 1889 makes it obligatory upon the school authorities to require to be taught in every public school in their respective counties Elementary Physiology, especially as it relates to alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, and they are required to examine every teacher upon this important subject before issuing them certificates as acceptable teachers.

The State Board of Education has urged upon all school officers and teachers to labor for and devise some plan whereby some knowledge at least of tools and tool-craft may be imparted to the boys of the public schools, and such knowledge of a practical character may be given to the girls as may be useful to them in after-life.

The people of Florida may be congratulated upon their system of public schools, and the vast and good work being done by them and upon the future development of the State, in all that goes to make a grand State and people characterized by an intelligent industry and consequent thrift.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The institutions of the State are the Florida Agricultural College, the West Florida Seminary and the East Florida Seminary, the State College for the training of white teachers, and a similar college for training colored teachers, and the Institute for the Blind and Deaf-mutes.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

This college is located at Lake City in Columbia county, and is designated to give a full course of agricultural scientific knowledge, embracing Agricultural Chemistry, Pomology and practical work in field, grove and orchard; a literary and classical course, leading to the degree of A. B., and special courses in Civil Engineering and field Surveying, and in the mechanic arts and tool-craft. An excellent Faculty has been placed in charge, large and commodious college buildings and dormitories have been erected, and furnished and equipped in each of their special requirements, and supplied with scientific apparatus and appliances, a large and well selected library, and is now ready for the Agricultural, Literary and Mechanical education of young men.

There has this college year been matriculated one hundred and sixty young men.

The school is, by the law creating it, one in which military tactics and science must be taught, and is under military discipline and system, this though an excellent feature of a sound education is by no means paramount but subordinate, and supplements the main features of the college work, to-wit: the Agricultural, Literary and Mechanical courses of study.

For a more detailed and complete statement of its work I refer to the following letter from the President, Prof. F. L. Kern.

LAKE CITY, FLA., Dec. 31, 1889.

Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent Public Instruction and President Board of Trustees Florida State Agricultural College, Tallahassee, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—Responding to your inquiry as to the condition of our State college, and such information as might prove interesting to persons outside of the State, I have the pleasure to say that this college is enjoying great prosperity and rapidly growing in favor with the people, as evidenced by the rapid and almost phenomenal growth during the past year. One hundred and sixty young men are now in attendance, and, at the rate of increase during the past year, we shall number 200 before the close of the present session.

The college is so well equipped with fine buildings, apparatus, and teaching force that the students may receive a thorough and practical preparation for the responsible duties of society and business at the least possible expense consistent with comfort and health. Good board at the barracks does not exceed \$8 a month. Cadets are charged only half fare on all Florida railroads.

The acts of Congress and of the Legislature of Florida require that military science and tactics shall constitute a part of our curriculum, and this department has lately been placed under the charge of Lieut. C. G. Morton, an experienced officer of the regular army, detailed by the secretary of war for service in the Florida State College. The students have been uniformed, armed and organized into a battalion of cadets for military instruction and discipline, and the spirit, zeal and energy displayed by the students in their new relations, amply prove that the military feature is as popular as it is conducive to a sound physical and mental development.

Lake City, the seat of the college, a town of about two thousand inhabitants, and the county seat of Columbia county, is situated at the junction of the F. C. & P. and G. S. & F. railroads, fifty-nine miles west of Jacksonville. It was selected by the board

of trustees, among other reasons, on account of its well-known healthfulness and accessibility. Malarial fevers and epidemics are unknown to the town, and the rate of mortality has for years been not over one-half of 1 per cent.

The sixth session began on October 1, 1889, to continue thirty-six weeks, there being three terms, the first ending at Christmas, the second on March 21, 1890, and the third on June 13, 1890.

A course in agriculture is now in progress, and instruction is given by means of lectures, explanations in the field, and the use of text-books when available for the purpose.

Practical illustrations are furnished throughout the term, and each student has the opportunity not only of witnessing the various operations in farm, garden and orchard, but of taking a hand himself, and thereby become familiar with the use of implements and learn the true value of well-directed labor.

The library consists of about 2,000 volumes of choice books of reference, scientific manuals, biographies, histories, encyclopedias and governmental works of great value to the students of such a college.

A large and beautiful room has recently been fitted up with tables and racks containing files of leading dailies and weeklies, educational, agricultural, religious and scientific monthlies, and many of the leading magazines and works of literature and art. The library and reading room are open to the cadets during the entire day.

Tuition is free to all the citizens of Florida; of all other students a tuition fee of \$20 per session will be required, payable one-half October 1, or upon entrance, and one-half on March 20, 1890.

There is no charge for use of rooms, which are supplied with plain furniture made by the cadets in the manual training department, consisting of single bed and mattress, wash-stand, study table and book-case. There is also furnished a stove, chairs, washbowl, pitcher and looking-glass.

The total cost to each student for a session of thirty-six weeks including two uniforms, should not exceed one hundred and twenty (\$120) dollars.

A \$10,800 appropriation having been made by the recent Legislature, a handsome and commodious brick barracks building, fully equipped for rooming and boarding cadets, is just completed.

The Florida experiment station is conducted on the college farm of over 100 acres of fertile land. Under the directorship of Rev. Jas. P. DePass this station is becoming a success. The laboratory building and station headquarters is a fine three-story building well adapted and furnished for this work. The manual training department is under the charge of a skilled professor in

this important line of the new education, and is conducted in a separate building furnished with full equipment of tools, engine, etc. About half of the students take this course.

The college printing office is fully equipped with two good presses, a large cutting machine, and a full line of plain and ornamental type, so that any cadet may become a practical printer in a short time without any expense.

Besides a full agricultural and mechanical course there is a full collegiate course of four years in the classics, modern languages, English literature, mathematics and science. The former course leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the latter to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. There is also a sub-collegiate department where those unfit to enter the regular collegiate courses may have a thorough and special training in the common branches. Applicants must be not younger than 14 years to enter the preparatory department. The faculty consists of a full corps of competent professors, each one especially adapted and qualified for his department of work. We shall be pleased to furnish a complete catalogue to any address.

F. L. KERN, President.

The West Florida Seminary, located at Tallahassee, is a most excellent school, and is from year to year increasing in the quality and effectiveness of its work. Its curriculum begins with a preparatory or academic course, and gives a full college course, leading to the degrees of A. B. and B. S.

An excellent feature of this school is that both sexes are admitted and share the same opportunities, and the writer feels that he can truthfully say no better opportunity is afforded for the education of young men or women, especially the latter, and under our own genial and safe climate and in the midst of admirable social and religious influence.

The Legislature of 1889 appropriated \$15,000.00 for the purpose of building a new edifice and dormitory, in addition to the present buildings, which, when complete and furnished and equipped, will be second to but few in the South.

For more detailed information I refer to the letter of the President, Col. Geo. M. Edgar, following:

SEMINARY WEST OF SUWANNEE RIVER, }
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 31, 1889. }

Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—I am sorry that I have so little time in which to respond to your inquiries in regard to the aims, condition and prospects of the seminary. I can only say, briefly, that the institution was designed by its charter to afford both general and

technical training, but especially training for teachers, farmers and those looking to mechanical pursuits. The provisions of the charter are ample to warrant its development into a university, but the means at the disposal of the Board of Education have never been adequate to maintain an institution of multiform aims. It has, therefore, been thought best to limit its efforts, for the present, to supplying a good general education, and the board has accordingly adopted two literary courses—one leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the other to that of Bachelor of Letters. It will be seen from the catalogue of 1889-90 that these curricula will bear favorable comparison with those of some of our best colleges, the design being to afford a symmetrical training of the powers of the mind by the use of the English, Latin, Greek, German and French languages, mathematics, physiology and the physical sciences as instruments, in such proportion and by the employment of such methods of instruction as the experience of the ablest educators has shown will best subserve this end.

There are six regular classes, two high school and four collegiate, and a preparatory class, the design being, as near as possible, to begin the training of a youth where the average common school leaves it off.

The faculty consists of five instructors, men and women of liberal culture and exceptional worth, and chosen with reference to their fitness to teach special branches.

The recent appropriation of \$15,000 by the Legislature will enable the board to enlarge and beautify the buildings and add appreciably to the appliances of the institution, affording ampler facilities for illustration and research, larger accommodations, greater comfort to the students and teachers, and more attractive surroundings.

Tuition is free to all Florida students. Non-residents of the State are charged \$20 per term of eighteen weeks. Board may be had in private families at from \$12 to \$20 per month. It is the hope of the management to provide cheaper board at an early day. The doors of the institution are open to both sexes, and many girls and young ladies are availing themselves of the superior advantages which it affords.

It is the aim of the Board of Education to secure to the youth of the State, free of charge, the best literary and scientific training, so as to make it unnecessary for any youth to go beyond the limits of the State to be educated.

It is a matter of congratulation to the people that the efforts of the board to carry out this aim, begun two years ago in the reorganization of the institution and in raising its standard, are bearing fruit in the increased respect for the institution and in the doubling of its patronage; and it is hoped that it may ever

prove a potent factor in promoting educational progress and a love of sound learning in our State.

But the board would not limit the blessings it dispenses to the youth of the State, but invites all parents who seek health or pleasure in the charming climate of the Tallahassee country, and among the refined and hospitable citizens of our capital city to bring their sons and daughters with them to enter the seminary, where they may receive the best educational advantages, while both enjoy the genial warmth of our perfect winters free from the anxiety incident to long separation.

The number of matriculates this year is eighty.

GEORGE M. EDGAR.

EAST FLORIDA SEMINARY

Is located at Gainesville, and is also an excellent school, having earnest and admirably qualified teachers.

Its scope of work is to thoroughly prepare young men and women for a business life, and prepare them to enter the universities and colleges of the State and country, and qualify themselves for the learned professions. One of its leading features is Military Tactics and Science, in which it is said to be the equal of any school in the South. From year to year, for a number of years past, it has had as students as gallant a corps of young men and as promising young women as can be found in any school anywhere. It has done, and is still doing, an excellent work for the State, and deserves a large patronage and the hearty co-operation of the people.

For further and more detailed information, I refer to the letter from the President, Col. Edwin P. Cater, following:

GAINESVILLE, FLA., December 21, 1889.

*Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Tallahassee, Fla.:*

DEAR SIR—In response to your valued favor of the 21st instant, I inclose the paper you requested me to write, and hope you will be able to use it to advantage.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN P. CATER,

Superintendent East Florida Seminary.

East Florida Seminary is a State military school, located in Gainesville, Alachua county, Florida. This location is central, accessible, and noted for its healthfulness. The seminary buildings, consisting of an academic building and a dormitory for the residence of teachers and students, are handsome, commodious, and admirably adapted to the purposes of literary work and the

requirements of a military regime. The arrangements for heating and lighting the buildings have been pronounced by competent judges to be of the very best, and the system of sanitation has been endorsed as excellent by the highest medical authorities of Florida. The rooms in the dormitory building, intended for the occupancy of cadets, are supplied with all necessary furniture, including neat single iron bedsteads, commodious wardrobes, etc.

The study-hall and class-rooms in the academic building are fitted up with the very best modern school furniture, and the physical and chemical apparatus is sufficient for illustrating the work in natural science.

There is an admirably selected library, consisting for the most part of books of reference and standard historical works.

The instructors are persons of liberal education, of culture and refinement, and they are doing earnest and efficient work in the class-rooms and in the general routine of seminary duties.

The seminary has been most fortunate in securing from the Secretary of the Navy the detail of Lieutenant Charles S. Ripley, United States Navy, as military instructor and commandant of cadets. This officer comes to the school with high and varied qualifications gathered from the training received at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, from his tours of duty with the navy, which carried him to nearly all the important ports of the world, and from details for service in connection with the marine and coast surveys of the government of the United States. His acquirements in modern languages, in marine surveying and civil engineering, and in accurate and varied geographical knowledge, have all been generously placed at the service of the seminary, and their full benefit will be secured to the students.

The present session, which began September 26, 1889, is the most prosperous in the history of the seminary. Up to November 25th there have been enrolled eighty-seven cadets and thirty young ladies, representing eighteen counties of Florida and the States of Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and Louisiana. These numbers are increasing weekly.

The drills and military instruction are not allowed to interfere with academic work, only one hour daily—the hour just before sundown—being devoted to these duties. Used in this way, the military organization has proved to be a most efficient aid to the formation of habits of systematic duty.

The expenses are very moderate. The entrance and tuition fees amount to \$25; the room rent and gas bill to \$12; washing, \$12; books, stationery, fuel, etc., about \$12, all the above for the entire session; and table board costs \$2.50 per week.

The uniform outfit, consisting of one dress and one undress suit, with belts, dress helmet, undress cap, and a straw helmet, costs \$36.90. The dress suit, properly taken care of, will last two or more years, and, if outgrown, may be disposed of to other cadets.

No tuition fees are charged in the case of students who hold county appointments.

The seminary regime, combining as it does academic work with military exercises, succeeds most admirably in sending out the students strong in mind and in body to the duties of life. Several students from States of the northwest have entered the school in almost invalid condition, and have returned to their homes in the enjoyment of robust health.

The school has a complete supply of infantry arms and accoutrements, and the artillery platoon is equipped with the section of a light battery from the department of the Navy.

These seminaries are, in the main, as is the State Agricultural College, supported by the proceeds of the sales of land given by the Congress of the United States for their endowment. The college has an invested fund of \$155,400, and the two seminaries a fund of \$90,000 and several thousand acres of land yet to be sold.

The State has from time to time made liberal appropriations for each of these institutions, enabling them to build commodious buildings and equip them suitably for the purposes of a higher education until they are now prepared to compete with institutions of learning of their grade anywhere.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE FOR WHITE TEACHERS.

This college, as its name implies, is for the training of white persons, of either sex, for the profession of teaching, and is provided for in the constitution and put into operation by enactment of the Legislature.

It is now in the third year of its work, having graduated a class of thirteen at the close of the session of 1887—1888, every one of whom were employed in the schools of the State and have been successfully at work.

The Legislature of 1889 appropriated a fund for the purpose of building a college building, which has been completed, and is now in use.

I refer with great pleasure to the letter of the President of the college, Prof. H. N. Felkel, following :

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS, FLA., December 31, 1889.

Hon. A. J. Russell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR—Yours, asking for a report of the institution of which I have charge, is at hand, and I beg, in response, to submit the following :

For the first two years that the normal school was operated, as you are aware, we were without a home, the building occupied being the property of the Florida Chautauqua Association. It is with gratification, however, that I am now able to report that we are comfortably provided for in this respect. The last Legislature made an appropriation to be applied to the construction of a college building, and though the amount was not so large as asked for, yet, by judicious management, we have erected a commodious, well-arranged house. The structure is cruciform in shape and Grecian in its style of architecture. The main body of the cross is eighty feet in length and thirty in breadth, the arms each being twenty by twenty-five feet. This gives four recitation rooms which, under our present plan of classification, will enable us to accommodate one hundred and fifty students.

The enrollment to date numbers eighty-three students, representing all sections of the State. This, we think, very gratifying, considering the short period of time since our organization.

As to our future prospects, I feel assured in saying that our popularity and attendance will continue to increase. One of the reasons which justifies this statement is the prominent positions taken in the schools of the State by those graduating here the past scholastic year. There is shown by this that a demand exists for well equipped teachers, and until this demand is met there will be work for a State normal school.

I should have stated, in connection with our building, that it is situated on a large, eligible lot of over five acres in extent, and commands a beautiful view of charming fields and orchards. This was donated to the State for the purpose by Hon. A. R. Jones, who has shown himself one of the staunchest friends of the college.

H. N. FELKEL, President.

Precisely the same character of school is provided for the training of colored teachers for the colored schools, it has become a settled policy in the State that competent colored teachers shall be employed to teach the colored children and youth, therefore the Legislature recognized the necessity of training and preparing them for their work, and it was promptly done; a very considerable number of matriculates have entered, it was found necessary to do a large amount of academic work still, in order to properly equip these students for the normal course.

The Faculty is an excellent one, painstaking, earnest and devoted, are devoid of the love of eclat which seems to control many schools for the race, but are striving to do a work for their race which will fit them for the actual work of life and send these out to do a similar work for the youths.

I refer to the letter of the president for further information which follows:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 31, 1889.

Hon. A. J. Russell, Superintendent Public Instruction, State of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.:

SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of even date asking for a brief sketch of the above-named institution, and I have the honor to submit in reply the following statements:

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution of 1885, the Florida State Normal College for the training of colored teachers was established by act of the Legislature bearing date May 31, 1887, and it was organized October 3, of the same year. On account of the insufficient acquirements of many of the applicants it has been found necessary to do much academic work, and to supply that deficiency the course of study has been divided into preparatory and normal work.

In the normal course, the work covers as fully as the time allowed (two years) will permit, Latin, higher mathematics, natural, mental and moral philosophy, physiology, astronomy, general history, rhetoric, pedagogics, etc.

The preparatory department gives the elements of algebra and Latin and a thorough review of the common school branches in addition to music, drawing, bookkeeping, etc.

From a beginning with fifteen students the number has steadily increased until at present the total number of matriculates exceeds ninety.

One of the chief drawbacks to the growth of the school in numbers has been the inability of the Faculty to guarantee accommodations for students from abroad. Fortunately, through the liberality of the last Legislature and the supplemental aid of the friends of the institution, this defect is about to be remedied and the school, no longer an experiment, will take its place among the permanent and successful features of our thriving educational system.

The current expenses of the school are paid by annual appropriation of \$4,000. The present college building is a comfortable and attractive edifice, erected for the purpose, and well supplied with modern furniture and appliances. On the first of next January the students will go into dormitories, furnished for the first time by the State, and the large number of active teachers, who hasten to avail themselves of the advantages of the special training immediately after the close of their own schools, will thus be accommodated cheaply and well.

T. DeS. TUCKER, President.

The Institute for the Blind and Deaf-mute, now in its sixth year of work, has steadily increased in its usefulness among the most afflicted of the children of the State, of whom there are eighty-three blind and eighty-seven deaf-mutes of the school age, between six and twenty-one years.

Up to this date thirty of these afflicted ones have availed themselves of the inestimable privilege of this school, in which are all the required facilities for their training, under as fine a faculty of instructors as can be found, in whose care wonderful progress has been made by most of the pupils, several of whom, among the younger, have been taught to articulate, to speak and read orally, so that those who have heard them have been both amazed and delighted.

By an appropriation made by the last Legislature the buildings, study-rooms, dormitories and grounds have been much improved and beautified. A work-shop has been erected for the instruction of boys in carpentry and cabinet work. It is further designed to teach the art of printing and other useful trades and occupations to both boys and girls, and thus equip them for lifes work enabling them to earn a livelihood independently. The following letter from the Principal contains valuable and interesting information relative to the school to which I refer with pleasure:

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Dec. 31, 1889.

To the Hon. A. J. Russell, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Florida Institute for the Deaf and the Blind:

SIR—I herewith present a general report of the condition of the school under my charge and the progress made the past year.

The opening of the school last term was much delayed on account of the epidemic at Jacksonville, and but few pupils arrived before January 1st of the present year. During January and February twenty-three pupils were enrolled and continued to the end of the year.

At the present writing pupils are still coming, and the attendance will be considerably larger than at any time in the past.

This increase is due to the efforts of the Florida Association for the Promotion of the Education of the Deaf and Blind. This society was organized last March for the purpose of seeking out the deaf and the blind children of the State, and providing transportation to the school whenever it was found that parents or friends were unable to do so.

The society is now doing good work, though much hindered the first part of the term for want of an agent who could devote his whole time to the work of the society.

The completion of the addition to the officer's quarters has

added, not only to the appearance of the group of buildings, but to the general convenience as well.

The slight alterations in dormitories and school-rooms have quite doubled the capacity, and much simplified the work of those whose duty it is to supervise the children out of school hours.

With the artesian water conducted to every part of the grounds through iron pipes, the making of lawns is a comparatively easy matter. Little by little, as the boys find time from their other duties, the work of planting grass goes on, and another year will find all the front part of the grounds a beautiful green. A few dollars expended for plants and shrubs would add greatly to the appearance of the place.

The work of preparing a course of study suited to the needs of the deaf and the blind has been attended to, but I have little hope of seeing a class graduate from the school for the reason that parents, as soon as their children acquire the merest rudiments of an education, finding them so much more useful at home, take them from school and install them in kitchen, factory and field, that they may add a few hard-earned dollars to the family exchequer.

I make no comment on this, though my heart burns with indignation. The State can remedy this state of affairs by legislation, and I trust that the next Legislature will do so.

The general health of the pupils has been excellent. It may be proper here to state that it is by no means an inconsiderable part of our work to build up and infuse new strength and vigor into the bodies as well as minds of our pupils. In order to do this we provide a liberal, but by no means sumptuous, bill of fare, especial attention being bestowed on the cooking. The result is that our pupils, without exception, improve in general health throughout the year and are in condition to advance steadily and rapidly in their studies.

Too much importance cannot be attributed to the domestic department of the school, nor too much praise bestowed on those who by their devotion to its proper administration have made possible the extremely satisfying results obtained in the other departments.

In the school-room we are beginning to realize what the harvest will be which seemed so far off when we were sowing the seed in patience and painstaking drill-work. Our work is still primary, the most advanced pupils having had less than three full years of instruction, but we are sufficiently advanced to prove that our system is a success beyond a shadow of a doubt. In this department, also, has devoted labor seen its own reward in the opening of dumb lips and enabling the blind to read.

The following changes have been made in the corps of officers:

Miss Elizabeth Laughead, teacher, resigned on account of failing health, her place being filled temporarily by Miss Alice Terrell.

Mrs. R. K. Terrell, matron, and Miss E. W. Eppes, assistant matron, resigned at the end of the year, and their places were filled by the appointment of Miss Blanche Blake and Mrs. W. H. Leffler. After a short trial, Miss Blake finding the responsibility too great, resigned, and Miss Eppes is filling her place.

Mr. J. A. Marshall, our supervisor, resigned at the end of the year, and Mr. W. P. Leffler, appointed as supervisor and instructor in carpentry.

Miss Laura Simms was appointed at the beginning of the present term as teacher of the blind, and Miss Sophia Macmillan as teacher of the deaf, both of whom, though new to the work, are by their earnest devotion to their duties earning that success which only comes to the faithful worker.

Respectfully submitted,

PARK TERRELL, Principal.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TOOL-CRAFT.

The State Board of Education has been convinced for some time past of the importance and necessity of imparting some knowledge at least in this most useful and needed line of knowledge, and in 1886 issued among the regulations for the Department of Education, made under the command and authority of the law, the following:

"REGULATION 7.—The State Board of Education are deeply impressed with the fact that the large majority of the children in attendance upon the public schools are children of the poorer people, and will fill the large and important classes of farmers, workmen, mechanics, and artisans of the State, and that to impart to them only the knowledge to be derived from the school books, excellent and necessary as it is, will but illy equip them for the sphere of life to which in Providence and circumstances they are very sure to be called, are still more impressed with the necessity of imparting to them some knowledge (to boys especially) of the useful and necessary tools and implements used in the arts and trades, and to the girls some training in sewing, cookery and housewifery in general, by simple illustrative lectures or talks upon their use and the general principles involved, so that a taste may be cultivated for these very useful and important vocations in life and some knowledge imparted of them, but mainly to impress them with a true and proper conception of the honor and dignity of honest labor. County Superintendents and Boards of Public Instruction are urgently and especially called upon to give their earnest attention to this very important feature of school work and instruction."

These officers have not moved as readily in this important work as had been hoped, yet it is thoroughly understood how difficult it is to graft this on to the public school systems. It is a question in the minds of the most earnest and foremost educators of the nation whether it can be done at all profitably, and that the true plan is to form separate schools for this class of instruction. This it appears, would thwart the need in its greatest element as indicated in the regulation above referred to and quoted, that the majority of the children are the children of the poor, who are most in need and who of necessity drop out of school at an early period to enter the ranks of the bread-earners.

Another hindering cause is the difficulty in obtaining teachers for the public schools who are qualified to impart such instruction to pupils.

I am glad, however to report that a beginning has been made in Florida and that work has been done for three years on this line. The Board of Trustees have established an Industrial and Trade Department at the Agricultural College; the teachers at the normal colleges are required to take this instruction so as to be qualified to impart it, while several schools in the larger cities and towns are giving it—the fine school at Pensacola, the colored school at Jacksonville assisted by the Slater Fund, and several other schools throughout the State.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

I beg to call the attention of the Legislature through your excellency to the absolute need of a school for the reformation and, at the same time, the education of vagrant and vicious boys and girls many of whom are orphans and friendless and are thus left to drift away into crime and vice, and before they are men and women are ripend for the jail and brothel.

The public schools cannot do this work. The introduction of this element into their numbers would but work ruin, for as the little lump of leaven is used to illustrate the growth and spread of a good influence, so the introduction of vice and evil will, against all effort corrupt many.

Our public schools have earned a character for purity, good morals and excellent discipline, the objection on the part of many in the past to them, because of a supposed want of these qualities, has been overcome, and the children of the refined and best parentage are now found in attendance upon them, while the virtuous and respectable poor are their class-mates, and if a pupil is found incorrigibly vicious he is expelled.

These and other circumstances cry aloud for a school of the kind suggested, located in a place secluded from city life and influences, where the vices of these almost lost ones may be eradicated, new character built, trades taught, the soil tilled intelligently, and they may at last, under the blessing of God be turn-

ed out good men and women in love with their new lives and opportunities. Money appropriated for this purpose could not be more wisely or humanely expended.

INSTITUTES.

The Legislature of 1889 refused to make the annual appropriation for teachers' institutes which had been an item in the general appropriation bill since the term of office of my predecessor, Hon. E. K. Foster. Of course the State Superintendent could not hold and conduct institutes without the means with which to defray the expense of them.

Notwithstanding this failure or refusal on the part of the Legislature to provide for them, so great was the appreciation of the people, school officers and teachers, that several of the counties have held them with great success; among them have been Alachua, Escambia, Duval, Sumter, Lake, Putnam, Volusia, Orange, Brevard, Hillsborough, Levy and others, while the following reports from superintendents show, in every instance, the beneficial effects upon the schools, in the work of the teachers and the spirit and improvement of the pupils. A State Teachers' Institute was held in March 1889 at De Funiak Springs, which was largely attended, and from which great benefit was derived, and teachers returned to such schools as were not closed reinvigorated, encouraged and with new thought, ambition and resolve.

ARBOR DAY.

In obedience to your proclamation setting apart the 14th day of February as Arbor Day, I issued instructions to the various county superintendents, calling upon them to see that the day was used not only in planting trees, but in inculcating the healthful, moral and useful lessons to be learned from the trees and forests, of the wisdom and mercy of God in His plan of making our beautiful earth a healthy and happy habitation, and to report the results of the day's observance to me as soon as possible thereafter, which is as follows:

Twenty-five counties have reported results in participating.	
Number of schools having exercises	476
Number of pupils participating	13,468
Number of patrons visiting	3,309
Number of trees planted	5,353

These trees are reported as forest trees, oaks, cedars, magnolia, hickory and gum; in addition to these are many fruit trees, flowering shrubs and ornamental plants in the school yards. In addition to these exercises and tree planting at the school premises the county superintendents report the visiting and cleaning of several church premises, and burial places, and the planting of flowers and shrubs, thus beautifying the lonely cities of the dead.

Appropriate exercises and planting trees was observed at the Agricultural College, the East and West Florida Seminaries, the State Normal Colleges for both white and negro teachers, and the Institute for the Blind and Deaf-mutes.

TABLES.

For a detailed report, statistically and financially, I refer to the tables at the close, which will show the number of children of school age, the number enrolled, the number in daily average attendance, the amount of tax received by counties and by the State, and accruing from the invested common school fund, and expended for the school year 1888-1889, ending September 30th, 1889.

CONCLUSION.

I beg, in concluding my report, to return my sincere thanks to your Excellency for the hearty sympathy and unceasing support you have extended to me in the discharge of my arduous work during the year, and to inform you of the entire harmony which pervades the State, and especially between the county officers and school authorities.

REGULATIONS

PREPARED BY THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION AND ADOPTED BY THE STATE
BOARD OF EDUCATION.

OFFICERS.

REGULATION 1.—QUALIFICATIONS.—Persons, to be eligible to appointment to offices in this department must be well endorsed as possessing, substantially, the following qualifications:

"They are personally known to us as citizens of good moral character, upright, responsible, possessing a fair education, and desirous of extending the benefits of free public instruction to all classes of youth. As officers, they will be found competent, impartial and faithful in the performance of their duties. For these reasons we commend them for appointment."

REGULATION 2.—School Supervisors will be governed, in the general management of their affairs, under the directions of the Board of Public Instruction of the county.

TIME OF ISSUING CERTIFICATES.

REGULATION 3.—Although a Board of Public Instruction may examine teachers and grant certificates, at any time, or authorize the County Superintendant to do so, which may continue in force in the county for one year from date, yet it may be found desirable to fix upon certain days and places at which this particular duty will be attended to. Certificates may be issued to expire within the year, to correspond with the times of holding the meetings. By such an arrangement, both the board and teachers would be accommodated.

Ample notice should be given of all such meetings by the County Superintendents, so that every teacher, or person desirous of teaching, may have the opportunity of preparing for the examination.

REGULATION 4.—TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES OF THE FIRST CLASS will be granted by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to eminently successful teachers of the second class who, on examination, answer 85 per cent of the questions submitted in the branches usually taught in high schools.

Graduates of normal schools may receive First Class Certificates without examination, who hold diplomas from colleges of undoubted reputation and other colleges in which Pedagogics are taught. No exception will be made to this regulation ex-

cept the State Superintendent shall have strong and satisfactory reasons for the same.

REGULATION 5.—Third and Second-Class Certificates will be issued by the County Boards of Public Instruction based upon the following:

Any person, to be considered a teacher in the meaning of the school law, or entitle to compensation for services or any of the privileges and immunities of a teacher, must, at the time of performing the services or claiming the immunities, hold a teacher's certificate unimpaired by suspension, revocation or limitation.

ELIGIBILITY.—A candidate for teaching, to be *eligible to an examination*, must produce satisfactory evidence of being of strictly temperate habits and maintaining a good moral character.

And—

1st. To be able to read intelligently from any school reader in common use, and properly teach the same.

2d. To spell correctly the words of any ordinary sentence.

3d. To be able to write well and teach the same.

4th. To solve readily the questions involving the rules of arithmetic, to square root, and to explain the principles on which their solution depends.

5th. To have a general knowledge of geography: as the location and boundaries of continents; the relative positions of the principal countries, ocean, seas, and rivers; the boundaries and capitals of the United States and of several States and Territories, and the counties and rivers of Florida.

6th. To have a general knowledge of the history of the United States and of the State of Florida.

7th. To have a good practical knowledge of school organization, classification, management and discipline, and of the arts of interesting youth and imparting instruction.

Rule.—No certificate will be issued to applicants who, on examination, fail to answer 75 per cent. of the questions submitted in the above branches for a Third Class Certificate.

The following for a Second Class Certificate:

SECOND CLASS.—In addition to the foregoing qualifications, a candidate for a Second Class Certificate must, on examination, be able—

1. To read with ease and accuracy.

2. To write a plain, free hand, and teach the same.

3. To spell correctly.

4. To solve readily the questions in any practical arithmetic in common use.

5. To have a good knowledge of geography.

6. To be familiar with the English Grammar, so as to apply its principles correctly in composing, spelling and punctuating a letter, or an ordinary sentence.

7. To have a good knowledge of the outlines of general history, and especially that of the United States and of Florida.

8. To be acquainted with the elements of book-keeping.

9. To understand and be able to explain the principles which underlie the branches taught.

10. To understand well the proper organization, classification, management and discipline of a school, the improved methods of teaching, and possess good self-control.

No applicant will be awarded a certificate who, on examination, fails to answer 80 per cent. of the questions proposed in the above branches.

REGULATION 6.—The State Board of Education are deeply impressed with the fact that the large majority of the children in attendance upon the public schools are the children of the poorer people, and will fill the large and important classes of farmers, workmen, mechanics and artisans of the State, and that to impart to them only the knowledge to be derived from the school books, excellent and necessary as it is, will but illy equip them for the sphere of life to which in Providence and circumstances they are very sure to be called, are still more impressed with the necessity of imparting to them some knowledge (to the boys specially) of the useful and necessary tools and implements used in the arts and trades, and to the girls some training in sewing, cookery and housewifery in general by simple illustrative lectures or talks upon their use, and the general principles involved, so that a taste may be cultivated for these very useful and important vocations in life, and some knowledge imparted of them, but mainly to impress them with a true and proper conception of the honor and dignity of honest labor. County Superintendents and Boards of Public Instruction are urgently and specially called upon to give their earnest attention to this very important feature of school work and instruction.

REGULATION 7.—The evil of intemperance abroad in the land demands the attention of all true men and women everywhere, that its tide may be turned back, and the great social evil abated, therefore the State Board of Education call upon all County Superintendents and County Boards of Public Instruction to see that the pupils are from time to time, as the regular work and duties of the school will permit, impressed with the evils flowing from the use of intoxicants and narcotics morally, physically, socially and financially, so that a wholesome conception of the evil and ruin wrought by them may be had by every pupil.

REGULATION 8.—As the spirit of the school law clearly intends to prevent entanglement at all possible by contracting or bargaining among members of the County Boards of Public Instruction; therefore the State Board of Education would most earnestly admonish all members of these Boards to entirely refrain from the employment of persons in any manner who are nearly allied to them by the ties of relationship, specially of a close nature, and would especially suggest to those who in the past have been thus situated to free themselves at once of the entanglement, and that in the future no one will be recommended for appointment in any relation in the school work who contemplates such employment.

A very considerable part of the dissatisfaction which does exist in some school neighborhoods is created by this condition of affairs, and the general cause of education in the State must be relieved of it.

REGULATION 9.—All teachers should of their own purpose seek from time to time to advance the class of their certificates by diligent and persistent study and the constant reading of the best journals of school work, and books treating methods, discipline and government of the school, and so pass from the lowest to the highest grade of certificate, and carry with it the increased capacity for the true work of the school-room.

County Superintendents discovering a disposition on the part of certain teachers to remain content with any certificate they may be fortunate enough to obtain, exhibiting no desire to rise higher or to become better qualified for their important work, should at once report the same to the Board of Public Instruction and recommend their removal from the corps of teachers in the county.

REGULATION 10.—All applicants for 1st class certificates must apply through County Superintendents, under whom they are employed, and have the endorsement of both the Superintendent and Chairman of the County Board of Public Instruction in every case.

The authority for making these Regulations will be found in the School Law Pamphlet, pages 7 and 8, section 13, clauses 5th and 11th.

TABLE NO. 1.

COUNTIES.	Whole Number of Schools.	Number of White Schools.	Number of Colored Schools.	Total Enrollment, including both Races.	Average Attendance, including all Colors.	Number of White Children Enrolled.	Number of Colored Children Enrolled.	Number of Teachers to each County.
Alachua.....	106	64	44	5608	3349	5608	3349	126
Baker.....	35	31	9	943	660	819	124	36
Bradford.....	53	44	9	2158	1324	1843	315	56
Brevard.....	35	30	5	614	423	510	104	36
Calhoun.....	27	20	7	643	350	466	177	27
Clay.....	48	41	9	1049	734	812	237	49
Columbia.....	73	46	27	3130	2036	1643	1487	81
Citrus.....	33	30	3	680	493	616	64	33
Dade.....	6	6	.....	79	.....	79	.....	6
Duval.....	78	45	35	3948	3002	1719	2229	123
DeSoto.....	55	54	1	1958	1074	1948	10	45
Escambia.....	49	33	18	3181	2245	1900	1281	70
Franklin.....	7	5	2	484	300	305	189	11
Gadsden.....	69	37	34	3004	1948	1112	1892	72
Hamilton.....	74	52	22	2045	1156	1421	624	78
Hernando.....	24	16	8	655	503	434	221	26
Hillsborough.....	75	70	5	2466	1664	2208	258	83
Holmes.....	35	35	.....	1041	643	1041	309	35
Jackson.....	81	49	30	4207	2277	1962	2185	83
Jefferson.....	59	30	29	3656	2050	960	2696	70
Lafayette.....	42	41	1	1007	595	973	3400	43
Leon.....	57	24	34	3464	2449	582	2882	64
Levy.....	57	44	14	2058	1311	1360	698	59
Liberty.....	17	11	6	338	241	186	152	15
Lee.....	16	14	2	292	193	276	16	17
Lake.....	68	54	14	1904	1415	1463	441	75
Madison.....	83	46	37	3646	2575	1507	2139	91
Manatee.....	32	31	1	791	630	755	36	34
Marion.....	111	68	43	5192	3044	2231	2961	132
Monroe.....	6	5	1	1295	191	831	464	19
Nassau.....	58	41	17	2087	1729	1090	997	69
Orange.....	81	68	13	2623	1905	1947	676	97
Osceola.....	23	21	2	741	5206	674	67	26
Polk.....	66	62	4	2200	1850	2080	120	70
Putnam.....	74	49	25	2371	1646	1310	1061	85
Pasco.....	38	37	1	1083	550	1067	16	39
St. Johns.....	34	28	6	1398	1040	980	418	52
Santa Rosa.....	65	55	10	2308	1666	1745	563	71
Sumter.....	44	35	9	1556	1015	1126	430	52
Suwannee.....	74	50	24	2873	1834	1752	1121	81
Taylor.....	28	27	1	738	514	702	36	26
Volusia.....	61	47	14	1951	1342	1422	529	69
Wakulla.....	26	18	8	730	476	496	234	26
Walton.....	51	45	6	1563	1023	1349	214	46
Washington.....	45	36	9	1554	990	1273	281	45
Totals.....	2,273	1,691	582	86,390	63,652	53,608	32,782	2,593

TABLE NO. 2.

COUNTIES.	Assessed Value of Property, Personal and Real, in County.	Number of Mills Levied.	Amount of School Tax Raised for the Year.	Amount Received from Common School Fund.	Amount Received from the State One Mill Tax.	Value of School Property and Grounds in each County.	Value of Furniture in Each School.
Alachua	\$4,745,357 00	4	\$ 21,970 73	\$ 2,998 10	\$ 729 22	\$ 13,115 00	\$ 1,077 50
Baker	644,539 00	4	2,538 00	413 00	739 68	1,695 00	410 00
Brevard	1,254,993 00	4	5,798 97	638 00	1,259 60	6,888 00	1,175 00
Breadford	1,155,334 00	4	5,226 34	332 00	584 91	5,000 00	530 00
Calhoun	404,346 00	4	1,624 04	770 77	587 34	.....	.....
Citrus	901,230 00	5	4,186 51	268 40	461 63	1,585 00	215 00
Clay	1,484,881 00	4	8,182 79	577 00	1,054 58	6,000 00	1,080 00
Columbia	1,600,000 00	4	11,001 06	1,288 51	1,356 25	9,410 00	1,380 00
Dade	232,394 00	.....	8,900 00	75 35	67 67	.....	.....
DeSoto	9,600,000 00	4	30,472 63	6,973 00	1,228 00	38,500 00	4,300 00
Duval	3,823,103 00	4	15,992 00	22,526 68	7,446 00	22,870 00	2,324 00
Escambia	510,488 00	4	2,043 00	1,746 00	410 04	7,000 00	700 00
Franklin	1,150,000 00	3	4,943 23	1,614 55	3,743 97	6,950 00	1,270 00
Gadsden	1,100,000 00	3	3,786 00	990 00	1,870 00	6,350 00	1,640 00
Hamilton	1,162,440 00	4	5,673 83	5,012 13	820 93	6,350 00	1,640 00
Herrando	3,616,060 97	4 1/2	18,630 79	488 39	2,359 74	15,010 00	2,685 00
Hillsborough	158,130 00	4	2,617 80	.....	501 00	1,975 00	.....
Holmes	1,200,000 00	3	4,176 43	2,300 00	3,023 00	6,600 00	600 00
Jackson	1,600,000 00	3 1/2	4,463 64	449 00	809 36	.....	.....
Lafayette	646,570 00	5	3,840 85	840 35	1,668 67	21,400 00	1,735 00
Lake	3,556,449 00	4 1/2	15,347 86	160 00	211 72	5,435 00	675 00
Lee	896,257 60	4	3,165 12	2,585 20	5,140 24	17,055 00	2,520 00
Levy	1,250,000 00	3	6,837 65	596 00	1,089 42	4,035 00	800 00
Liberty	238,012 00	3	1,114 33	1,091 14	367 30	905 00	97 00
Madison	1,513,100 00	3	5,065 68	1,575 60	2,652 53	5,740 00	930 00
Manatee	1,300,000 00	3	3,646 62	260 00	417 58	1,000 00	110 00
Marion	4,951,377 44	3 1/2	20,407 26	2,412 90	4,576 16	22,550 00	3,443 81
Monroe	2,320,322 00	4	9,970 22	773 10	4,575 66	18,000 00	1,240 00
Nassau	5,108,131 00	4	23,103 71	686 45	1,362 20	6,492 00	1,777 00
Orange	1,667,896 00	4 1/2	7,908 47	15,853 30	1,922 92	23,665 00	2,872 00
Osceola	780,389 92	5	5,638 78	345 00	826 78	3,200 00	270 00
Pasco	3,500,000 00	4	15,000 00	581 00	1,250 00	28,000 00	1,900 00
Polk	3,533,571 15	4 1/2	16,534 28	381 00	4,268 47	3,350 00	1,900 00
Pulman	4,083,486 00	4 1/2	9,177 43	765 00	1,413 71	20,100 00	1,850 00
St. Johns	1,083,486 00	4 1/2	5,393 08	1,624 25	1,184 89	3,535 00	2,165 00
Santa Rosa	1,553,635 04	4 1/2	7,178 42	590 00	910 91	4,660 00	610 00
Sumter	1,530,000 00	3	4,274 62	750 00	1,384 89	3,535 00	2,165 00
Suwannee	1,574,746 00	3	4,238 25	387 00	640 42	1,445 00	.....
Taylor	4,637,536 00	4	27,647 65	19,282 86	8,364 79	.....	.....
Volusia	320,330 00	4	1,735 00	290 00	304 00	853 00	4,393 00
Wakulla	463,749 00	4	1,735 00	473 00	372 00	853 00	4,393 00
Walton	960,329 00	3	4,443 99	430 00	810 79	5,675 00	485 00
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$86,000,000 00	.....	\$365,490 00	\$37,000 00	\$76,000 00	.....	\$476,490 00

Total amount received and expended for the school year.....\$476,490 00

TABLE NO. 3.

COUNTIES.	Number of White Male Pupils.	Number of White Female Pupils.	Salary of Teachers.	Salary of Superintendent.	Amount paid Board Public Instruction.	Incidental Expenses.
Alachua	1,295	1,244	\$19,845 92	\$ 750 00	\$ 281 00	\$1,709 36
Baker	412	407	3,796 00	200 00	132 00	20 00
Bradford	820	770	1,462 00	300 00	310 00	25 00
Brevard	274	236	4,970 45	500 00	104 00	565 74
Calhoun	290	176	1,714 00	50 00	366 00	60 00
Citrus	346	270	3,561 85	345 00	218 00	80 21
Clay	419	393	5,885 00	350 00	163 40	1,473 00
Columbia	848	795	8,465 45	485 00	125 40	1,363 73
Dade	94	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	1,029	919	6,382 00	417 00	393 00	113 00
Duval	887	922	4,705 00	1,200 00	275 00	5,400 00
Escambia	938	962	15,777 00	900 00	1,271 00	1,161 00
Franklin	132	160	1,915 00	75 00	96 00	250 00
Gadsden	549	563	8,533 50	575 00	208 40	595 74
Hamilton	757	664	8,730 00	390 00	236 00	540 00
Hernando	220	214	.....	450 00	221 80	26 85
Hillsborough	1,129	1,077	17,590 00	1,000 00	250 00	500 00
Holmes	542	499	2,520 00	200 00	74 60	16 50
Jackson	958	835	10,474 00	300 00	460 00	13 50
Jefferson	550	723	8,744 75	650 00	1,494 98	1,048 55
Lafayette	514	459	3,081 30	176 85	322 20	75 00
Lake	749	714	15,908 53	951 75	594 00	415 73
Lee	136	141	.....	250 00	178 00	838 14
Leon	286	296	9,931 29	1,020 00	214 60	43 67
Levy	748	612	635 00	400 00	188 20	33 35
Liberty	108	78	955 00	150 00	237 40	32 15
Madison	698	694	9,336 10	784 00	284 40	35 10
Manatee	410	335	25 00	105 00	60 60	344 32
Marion	1,013	1,218	23,692 95	910 00	422 60	1,628 46
Monroe	390	441	.....	400 00	.....	.....
Nassau	534	556	7,427 00	619 92	1,281 20	3,561 51
Orange	993	954	20,000 00	1,200 00	407 40	633 98
Osceola	336	338	4,610 83	458 87	290 60	424 61
Pasco	551	576	6,771 30	549 96	293 00	2,202 80
Polk	1,050	1,030	13,500 00	800 00	350 00	600 00
Putnam	695	615	18,206 15	645 59	305 10	50 70
St. Johns	517	463	7,276 65	450 00	405 16	3,931 27
Santa Rosa	874	871	6,798 48	600 50	235 40	442 42
Sumter	521	605	7,500 00	600 00	189 80	418 37
Suwannee	906	846	7,500 00	1,000 00	.....	12 05
Taylor	388	350	1,780 00	150 00	133 40	75 00
Volusia	750	672	14,484 56	885 81	295 26	97 50
Wakulla	243	253	2,180 00	175 00	124 00	60 00
Walton	734	615	1,454 50	200 00	223 00	16 00
Washington	692	581	3,013 00	240 00	263 50	159 84
Totals	26,904	25,621				

TABLE NO. 4.

COUNTIES.	Number of Private Schools and Col- leges.	Number of Negro Male Pupils.	Number of Negro Female Pupils.	Number of Negro Teachers.	Number of White Teachers.
Alachua	3	1,574	1,565	61	79
Baker	1	61	62	4	32
Bradford	8	219	171	10	46
Brevard		56	48	5	31
Calhoun		95	72	3	24
Citrus	2	36	28	3	31
Clay		137	100	8	41
Columbia	3	736	751	29	52
Dade					9
DeSoto		6	4	1	45
Duval	3	968	1,267	48	74
Escambia	7	622	659	23	47
Franklin	2	99	90	3	8
Gadsden	1	973	919	33	39
Hamilton	10	299	325	22	56
Hernando		119	102	8	18.
Hillsborough	2	112	136	7	76
Holmes	2				35
Jackson	5	1,202	1,067	18	41
Jefferson	2	1,270	1,550	30	33
Lafayette		11	23	1	24
Lake	4	240	201	15	60
Lee	2	6	10	2	15
Leon	4	1,349	1,533	34	30
Levy		371	327	14	46
Liberty		75	77	4	11
Madison		847	910	27	44
Manatee		20	16	1	31
Marion	2	1,297	1,664	52	80
Monroe		240	224	4	15
Nassau		455	542	22	47
Orange	5	311	365	19	78
Osceola	1	38	29	2	24
Pasco	5	9	7	1	38
Polk		80	40	4	66
Putnam	3	518	543	26	59
St. Johns		201	217	8	44
Santa Rosa	22	278	285	10	42
Sumter		201	229	11	41
Suwannee		549	572	26	55
Taylor	1	17	19	1	24
Volusia	7	254	275	16	53
Wakulla		112	122	8	18
Walton	15	100	114	4	42
Washington	3	131	150	6	31
Totals				694	1,718

TABLE NO. 5.—CENSUS OF SCHOOL POPULATION, 1888.

COUNTIES.	No. of Youth between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Youth between the ages of 6 and 21.	No. of Males between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Females between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of White Youth between the ages of 4 & 21.	No. of Colored Youth between the ages of 4 & 21.	No. of Blind Youth between the ages of 4 & 21.	No. of Deaf Mutes between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of Orphans between the ages of 4 and 21.	No. of half Orphans between the ages of 4 & 21.
Alachua	8,763	8,566	4,453	4,319	3,695	5,067	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baker	1,245	1,104	663	582	958	287	0	1	5	124
Bradford	2,145	1,880	1,139	1,006	1,842	303	0	2	40	307
Brevard	1,117	873	524	493	888	129	0	3	26	103
Calhoun	875	802	479	396	658	217	0	0	3	71
Clay	1,687	1,574	802	785	1,295	392	1	1	53	324
Columbia	4,404	3,875	2,342	2,062	2,341	2,063	1	1	72	763
Citrus	748	689	441	308	677	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dade	149	101	77	42	114	5	0	0	2	14
Duval	8,039	7,300	4,104	3,935	3,218	4,831	39	22	163	1,240
De Soto	2,043	1,786	1,088	955	2,018	25	0	0	7	216
Escambia	5,868	4,991	2,946	2,922	3,254	2,614	1	2	92	750
Franklin	715	612	352	361	488	227	0	0	33	160
Gadsden	5,091	4,613	2,529	2,562	1,602	3,489	0	12	73	231
Hamilton	2,846	2,493	1,474	1,372	1,787	1,059	1	1	37	357
Hernando	821	779	415	406	571	250	0	0	7	12
Hillsborough	4,014	3,522	2,142	1,882	3,395	619	0	1	94	753
Holmes	1,642	1,432	852	790	1,586	56	2	2	31	126
Jackson	3,705	2,963	1,944	1,761	1,956	1,749	17	6	105	148
Jefferson	7,719	6,793	4,101	3,618	1,430	6,289	1	2	43	459
Lafayette	1,480	1,208	828	652	1,412	68	1	1	86	366
Leon	9,008	7,672	4,611	4,397	842	8,166	0	1	188	775
Levy	1,897	1,626	1,007	890	1,260	637	0	0	26	235
Liberty	458	410	239	218	293	225	0	0	4	45
Lee	374	316	208	566	367	17	0	0	5	45
Lake	2,646	2,401	1,348	1,298	2,022	624	1	2	51	337
Madison	4,441	3,959	2,286	2,155	1,865	2,576	0	2	87	488
Manatee	702	668	372	330	662	40	0	0	7	89
Marion	7,845	6,894	3,976	3,885	3,389	4,472	6	8	212	1,063
Monroe	5,979	4,479	2,111	2,368	3,141	1,338	0	0	82	758
Nassau	3,450	2,787	1,786	1,664	1,644	1,806	3	6	31	448
Orange	3,161	2,870	1,662	1,499	2,378	783	4	0	10	221
Osceola	954	917	491	463	879	75	0	0	10	98
Polk	2,955	2,708	1,502	1,425	2,667	288	1	0	57	174
Putnam	2,940	2,727	1,490	1,450	1,117	1,823	0	0	45	37
Pasco	1,311	1,234	716	595	1,299	12	1	0	3	38
St. Johns	2,445	2,109	1,036	1,073	1,410	699	0	0	27	133
Santa Rosa	2,908	2,469	1,601	1,307	2,170	738	0	2	20	40
Sumter	1,452	1,373	795	657	1,019	433	0	0	5	58
Suwannee	2,335	2,067	1,251	1,084	1,496	839	3	3	82	402
Taylor	1,073	926	590	483	1,021	52	0	0	26	234
Volusia	1,972	1,842	1,024	948	1,504	468	0	1	21	193
Wakulla	871	752	388	362	556	315	0	2	10	105
Walton	1,509	1,275	812	697	1,268	241	0	2	0	0
Washington	1,339	1,210	715	624	1,120	219	0	1	35	224
Totals	129,112	113,647	65,812	63,300	68,514	60,598	83	87	2,016	12,564

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

COUNTY.	NAME.	POSTOFFICE.
ALACHUA.....	W. N. SHEATS.....	Gainesville.
BAKER.....	G. R. BLAIR.....	McClenny.
BRADFORD.....	JOSEPH L. HILL.....	Lake Butler.
BREVARD.....	JOHN H. SAMS.....	Courtney.
CALHOUN.....	N. A. HANLY.....	Blountstown.
CITRUS.....	E. A. HARRISON.....	Lecanto.
CLAY.....	E. E. RANKIN.....	Green Cove Springs.
COLUMBIA.....	E. G. PERSONS.....	Fort White.
DADE.....	E. GALE.....	Lake Worth.
DESOTO.....	H. E. CARLETON.....	Fort Green.
DUVAL.....	WM. M. LEDWITH.....	Jacksonville.
ESCAMBIA.....	N. B. COOK.....	Pensacola.
FRANKLIN.....	WM. T. MARLER.....	Apalachicola.
GADSDEN.....	C. E. L. ALLISON.....	Quincy.
HAMILTON.....	GEO. J. GRAHAM.....	Jennings.
HERNANDO.....	DR. J. R. TEMPLE.....	Brooksville.
HILLSBOROUGH.....	L. W. BUCHHOLZ.....	Bloomington.
HOLMES.....	WHITMILL CURRY.....	Izagara.
JACKSON.....	WM. M. FARRIOR.....	Campbellton.
JEFFERSON.....	J. A. WALKER.....	Aucilla.
LAFAYETTE.....	ZACHARIAH JONES.....	New Troy.
LAKE.....	JOHN C. COMPTON.....	Tavares.
LEE.....	D. C. KANTZ.....	Fort Myers.
LEON.....	N. W. EPPES.....	Tallahassee.
LEVY.....	SHELTON PHILLIPS.....	Bronson.
LIBERTY.....	T. J. GREGORY.....	Bristol.
MADISON.....	R. L. WILLIAMS.....	Madison.
MANATEE.....	E. M. GRAHAM.....	Braidentown.
MARION.....	MARION L. PAYNE.....	Ocala.
MONROE.....	FERNANDO FIGUEREDO.....	Key West.
NASSAU.....	EPHRIAM HARRISON.....	Dyall.
ORANGE.....	JOHN T. BEEKS.....	Orlando.
OSCEOLA.....	J. V. SPEARS.....	Kissimmee.
PASCO.....	R. M. RAY.....	Dade City.
POLK.....	S. S. NIBLACK.....	Lakeland.
PUTNAM.....	ALEX. STRAUZ.....	Palatka.
ST. JOHNS.....	PETER ARNOW.....	St. Augustine.
SANTA ROSA.....	GEO. W. CURTIS.....	Milton.
SUMTER.....	C. WHITFIELD.....	Sumterville.
SUWANNEE.....	A. W. MIZELL.....	Welborn.
TAYLOR.....	JOHN R. KELLY.....	Spring Warrior.
VOLUSIA.....	N. S. C. PERKINS.....	DeLand.
WAKULLA.....	R. B. FORBES.....	Crawfordville.
WALTON.....	JOHN A. CAMPBELL.....	Ponce de Leon.
WASHINGTON.....	L. L. CHARLES.....	Vernon.

